WITHOUT A QUORUM

Democrats Were Unable to Unseat Representative Joy.

Republicans Filibustered Against the Proposed Outrage and the House Was Forced to Adjourn.

LITTLE DONE BY SENATORS

Printing Office Site Bill Not Finally Disposed Of.

Debate on a Proposed Inquiry Into Unlawful Ceinage of Silver Dollars-The Russian Thistle Pest.

WASHINGTON, March 22 .- The House House spent the entire day filibustering over the O'Neill-Joy contested election case from the St. Louis district. The report from the committee on elections is in favor of unseating Mr. Joy, the Republican, and the Republicans are determined that this shall not be accomplished unless the Democrats produce their own quorum. For five hours to-day they fillbustered and kept the House deadlocked. The highest number of Damocratic votes cast during the day was 166thirteen short of a quorum. An unsuccessful attempt was made to adjourn over Good Friday, and the struggle will be resumed to-morrow.

At the opening of the session of to-day, on motion of Mr. Dalzell, the Senate bill for the construction of a bridge across the Monongahela river at Pittsburg was passed. On motions of Mr. Catchings a joint resolution was passed authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to receive at the subtreasury in the city of New York, from R. T. Wilson & Co., \$6,740,000, to be placed

Chairman Brown, of the committee on elections, presented the report on the English-Hilborn contested election case and Mr. Waugh was given leave to file the views of the minority.

On motion of Mr. Cox a bill was passed to extend the time of the act authorizing the St. Louis & Birmingham Railroad Company to construct a bridge across the Tennessee river at Clifton, Tenn.

Mr. Patterson then called up the contest-

ed election case of O'Niell vs. Joy, Eleventh Missouri district, and Mr. Waugh promptly raised the question of consideration against it, and the fillbustering began. The Republicans refused to vote, and the quorum was broken, the vote resulting 159 to 0-twenty short of a quorum. A call of the House followed. The call developed the presence of 257 members. The vote then recurred upon the question of considera-tion. The Republicans repeated their tactics, and declined to answer to their names. Again the Democrats failed to muster a quorum, although they polled 166 votes, seven more than on the previous roll call. Mr. Patterson moved a call of the House and, pending that, Mr. Waugh moved to adjourn. The motion to adjourn was lost-24 to 172. Mr. Patterson withdrew the motion for a call of the House and the vote recurred upon the question of consideration. Again a quorum fulled only 157 Democrats appearing. Mr. Patterson moved a call of the House, and, upon his motion, Mr. Burrows forced a roll call. The call was ordered—153 to 11. A quorum reappeared upon the call of the House, and Mr. Patterson moved to dispense with further proceedings under the call, but Mr. Burrows compelled a roll call on the motion. The motion was carried, and Mr. Van Voorhis, of New York, moved that when the House adjourned to-day it be to mest on Saturday. Mr. Van Voorhis's mo-tion was defeated, and the vote again re-curred on the question of consideration. After the roll call had been completed Mr. Livingston called attention to the fact that the gentleman from Maine (Reed) was in his seat, and, without excuse, had refused to answer to his name. He demanded that he be brought before the bar of the House and required to vote or give his

Mr. Bailey, in the chair, declared that there was nothing in the rules requiring a member to appear at the bar of the House.

Mr. Livingston then tried to shift his
ground, claiming that the dignity of the House was involved.

excuse for not voting.

"The dignity of the House is in the keep-ing of the House," replied the chairman, "and it has not prescribed any method for enforcing this rule.

"It is not a very large dignity," inter-posed Mr. Reed, amid laughter. Mr. Livingston fenced for some time with Mr. Bailey, but the latter ruled him out of order, and then announced that the vote had resulted 150 to 1-still no quorum. Thereupon Mr. Patterson moved a call of the House and Mr. Waugh, pending that, moved an adjournment. The motion to ad-journ was lost, and Mr. Van Voorhis then moved that when the House adjourn today it be to meet on Monday next. Mr. Brown, chairman of the committee

on elections, then gave up the contest. "It being apparent that we can make no further progress to-day," said he, "I move the House now adjourn." Accordingly, at 5:30, the House adjourned. A Democrat to Be Seated.

WASHINGTON, March 22 .- The contested election case of English vs. Hilborn, Third California district, was finally disposed of by the committee on elections today by the adoption of the report presented by Chairman Brown, favoring the stating of the contestant. The vote was strictly a party one.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

Printing Office Site, Counterfeiting and Thistles Discussed.

WASHINGTON, March 22 .- The bill for the purchase of a site for the new Government Printing Office consumed nearly the whole morning hour, and, much to the surprise of nearly everybody, an amendment providing for the purchase of what is known as the "Mahone site" was passed. Notice for a motion to reconsider the vote was given, however, and at some future time the subject will be reopened. The Mc-Garrahan bill, which was to have been taken up to-day, went over until Monday. The bill for the examination of the Russian thistle shared a like fate. A resolution offered by Senator Hoar expressing regret at the death of Kossuth was adopted.

Mr. Sherman precipitated a discussion in the nature of a free-silver debate by the introduction of a resolution directing the committee on judiciary to examine and report whether the simulation of the coins of the United States by coins of same weight, metal and fineness, except as authorized by law, is made criminal by the acts against counterfeiting coins of the United States and other countries, and if not to report a bill to prevent and punish such simulation. He sent to the clerk's desk and had read a press dispatch from Omaha, Neb., stating that there was a private mint there which was engaged in coining silver dollars of the same weight and fineness as the standard silver dollar, making their profit on the difference between the actual value of the silver and the coined value, a profit of about 51 cents on This resolution gave rise to much raillery,

and Senator Cullom was heard to remark to

Senator Cockrell, sotto voce: "If they can-not get free coinage in one way they will in

Mr. Manderson did not believe it was pos-sible that the existing laws were not sufficlent to reach the class of counterfeiters mentioned, but if it was true he thought the defect should be remedied. He doubted the story emanating from Omaha, basing his belief on his knowledge of that com-munity, "Although," he added, quizzically, "west of the Missouri river we are very anxious for an increase of the circulating Mr. Stewart objected to the present con-sideration of the resolution, and it went

over without action.
On motion of Mr. Gorman it was agreed that when the Senate adjourned to-day it be to meet next Monday.

Senator Call, from the committee on appropriations, reported the fortification bill and gave notice that he would try to call

and gave notice that he would try to can it up Tuesday next.

At 12:40 the Government Printing Office bill was taken up, and Mr. Vest, who has charge of the bill, advocated the purchase of ground adjacent to the present building and the construction upon it of a five or six-story structure. A yea and nay vote was demanded on the amendment which provided for the purchase of the Mahone provided for the purchase of the Mahone site, on North Capitol and "L" streets, to the north of the present building, and the amendment was carried-27 to 22. Mr.

Harris moved to reconsider the vote, but the motion went over without action. Senator Hansbrough sought to secure immediate consideration of the bill to provide for the destruction of the Russian thistle. The bill was read in full, as was also the

report of the committee. Senator George, chairman of the committee on agriculture, who has the bill in charge, said the bill did not meet the approval of all members of the committee; he himself was opposed to it. It was a step in the direction of paternalism in government and was a longer step in that direction than any he had ever seen. The proposition to appropriate \$1,000,000 was prepos-

Mr. Harris proposed, jokingly, to offer an amendment proposing to give half of the appropriation for the elimination of crab

grass.
Mr. Dolph found very little difference between appropriating money to build levees along the Mississippi river and appropriating money to exterminate Russian thistles. "I think that is just as absurd and unconstitutional as this," interrupted Mr.

"I hope the Senator will stick to that," said Mr. Dolph. "He has stood to it and will stick to it to the end," retorted Mr. Harris. Mr. Dolph urged the passage of the bill,

as it would benefit government lands in the affected States as well as private lands.
Mr. Hansbrough, who was pressing the bill, said he did not intend to speak at great length or to enter into any controversy with the constitutional lawyers on the other side of the Senate. The question of congressional action in such cases was definitely settled when the pleuro-pneumonia act of 1884 was passed. In his opinion the Russian thistle was a greater pest to agricul ture than all the other pests with which Congress had ever dealt, and if not prompt ly destroyed would require \$5,000,000 to \$10, 000,000 to deal with it, for it was as certain to spread as that the sun would rise tomorrow. It already covered a large part of five States and was found in seven States. He urged the passage of the bill in the interest of agriculture, and said it was the duty of Congress to protect its greatest natural industry—agriculture—and to appropriate the sum asked for in the bill.

Senator Call favored the bill and held that as the States were forbidden by the Con-stitution to enter into any confederacy or government with one another for mutual protection, it was perfectly competent and proper for the general government to fur-

nish this protection. At 3:50 p. m. and before final action could be taken on the bill, the Senate went into executive session, the bill being made the special order after the McGarrahan bill

shall have been disposed of on Monday. At 4:05 the Senate adjourned until Monday. AUSTRIAN BANKER ROBBED.

His Daughter and \$30,000 Stolen by a Bogus American Vanderbilt.

NEW YORK, March 22.-Banker Endorf. of Vienna, is in New York in search of a young man who is wanted in a number of European cities. His name is Kerr, and his operations were on a large scale and | This Sister had been for years at the conuniformly successful. About three months ago banker Endorff, one of the solid men of the Austrian capital, met at his club a young and handsome American, who was introduced to him as Mr. Armstrong, of Chicago. The two men soon became warm friends. Then Mr. Armstrong told the banker that he was in reality Edward Vanderbilt, a nephew of William H., and that he was traveling incognito to avoid notoriety. Mr. Endorff was charmed, and invited the young Croesus to his home. The invitation was accepted. Mr. Vander-bilt went to the banker's house, and at once seemed to fall violently in love with Freda, his beautiful daughter. Papa Endorff rubbed his hands in glee when he saw evidence of the young man's passion, which seemed to be reciprocated. But his joy lasted only a short time. Three weeks ago Mr. Vanderbilt and Freda fled from Mr. Endorff's home, taking the equivalent of \$30,000 in hard cash with them. The girl had yielded to her lover's solicitation and cast her lot with him without going through the marriage forms. The police of Vienna told Mr. Endorff that Vanderbilt's real name was Kerr, and that he was a confidence man. No trace of the swindler was found in the city, and it is supposed that he came to this country at once. However that may be, the banker is in New York in hope of finding some clew to his late guest.

NOTED FORGER CONVICTED.

Stonewall J. De France Found Guilty by | in her face. a Kalamazoo Jury.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., March 22.-Stonewall J. De France, of Detroit, was convictbut a short time. On Nov. 23, 1891, a forged draft of \$12,500 was presented at the First National Bank in this city by Lewis Forrest, representing himself about to buy a farm, and he obtained \$5,000. Stonewall J. De France, under arrest at Detroit in the fall of 1893, answered to Forrest's description, and he was brought here and charged with being Forrest and having committed the crime. Bank officers and others who were brought into contact with Forrest identified De France as the man, although Forrest was disguised with a mustache and spectacles. The defense attempted to prove an alibi. They claimed that De France attended church in Detroit at the same hour that Forrest attended church here. They introduced contracts made between De France and certain Galvins on Nov. 24, 1891, at the same time that Forrest was securing his \$5,000 in this city. The prosecution proved by a Detroit lawyer that he was hired by De France to make these contracts, and executed them in January, 1894, while De France was in Kalamazoo jail. De France is accused of similar crimes in Minneapolis and elsewhere, and officers have been waiting to rearrest him in case of his acquittal. He has not yet been sentenced.

PRIEST TURNS PROTESTANT.

Father A. Lambert Leaves the Roman Catholic Church.

NEW YORK, March 22.-It is announced that Father A. Lambert, one of the leading missionaries of the Redemptorist Order of the Roman Catholic Church, has renounced the priesthood and withdrawn from the church. He has addressed to the superiorgeneral of the order in Rome a letter to this effect, stating that his action was dictated by the voice of conscience. When the announcement was first made that Father A. Lambert had become Protestant it was thought by many that the priest was the same who had a warm discussion with Colonel Ingersoll and became involved in a dispute with Bishop McQuade of Rochester. This is a wrong impression, however, as the name of the priest who took part in the controversies referred to is Father L. A. Lambert.

Awarded Highest Honors-World's Fair.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.-No Ammonia; No Alum. Used in Millions of Homes-40 Years the Standard.

HE DID NOT TESTIFY

And Madeline Pollard and Many Others Were Disappointed.

Colonel Breekinridge Will Not Take the Stand in His Own Behalf Until All the Evidence Is In.

SEVEN DEPOSITIONS READ

All Intended to Prove the Plaintiff Gave False Testimony,

That She Was Not at the Norwood Convent in 1885 and that She Is Older than She Claims to Be.

WASHINGTON, March 22.-Counsel for Colonel Breckinridge have decided to follow the example of their opponents by reserving their client's testimony for the closing card in the case. Accordingly, the silver-haired Congressman disappointed many people in the District Court room to-day by failing to go on the witness stand, and one of the disappointed was Madeline Pollard herself, who left the court as soon as she learned of the programme for the day. The entire day was dragged out by the reading of depositions all aimed at two points, viz., to prove that Miss Pollard did not give birth to a child at the Norwood convent in 1885, and that she is older than she represents herself to be. There will be nothing more for the jury until Monday, as the court intends to observe Good Friday and the session Saturday will be devoted to arguments over the admissibility of depositions to show that Miss Pollard had been intimate with other men than the defendant, to which the plaintiff has given notice of objections.

Judge Bradley has been the recipient since the commencement of this trial of an unusually large correspondence, all concerning the case. Many letters come from religious people urging him in the interests of the morals of the community to exclude newspaper reporters from the court, an order which the Judge says is not in his power to give. One missive which has caused the Judge to smile was signed by a woman member of the bar and suggested that since he had excluded all women from the court when Miss Pollard gave her testimony, that the men should be debarred and the women admitted when Colonel Breckinridge takes the stand.

The reading of depositions was taken up again this morning when the court met, to the regret of many spectators who had as-sembled with the expectation that Repre-sentative Breckinridge would tell his story. Madeline Pollard was seated beside her lawyer, Judge Wilson talking to him, with a smile playing across her face, and once as she talked she glanced over her shoulder at the white-haired defendant. Before Attorney Stoll had proceeded far with his elocutionary effort Miss Pollard and her company arose and glided from the room, interrupting the reading.

SISTER AUGUSTINE'S DEPOSITION. The first deposition was that of Sister Augustine, of the Norwood Convent Asylum, where Miss Pollard was at first confined. vent, did not recognize Miss Pollard, who had been at the convent, and said there never had been but one Louise Wilson there, and she gave birth to a child there last fall. During the time Miss Pollard claimed to have been in the institution there had been a young woman there veiled most of the time.

There was a rather unusual incident when Mr. Stoll read out the name of this young woman, who had claimed to be from a Northern State, then apologized and explained to the court that the Sister had only given the name under the condition that it was to be kept secret, and not to be repeated. This Sister had been present at the interview in the convent byween Miss Pollard, attorneys Carlisle and Johnson and Sister Agnes, whose deposition had been read yesterday. Sister Augustine also failed to recognize Miss Poliard. Her recollection of Miss Pollard's explanation of her motive for bringing the suit was that it

would secure justice. The entries on the convent book under the name of Miss Burgoyne correspond with the dates which Miss Pollard and Dr. Street had given of her admittance to the asythe birth of the child and her depart-The name of the child on the record "Marie Gertrude Burgoyne." According to the recollection of the Sister Miss Burgoyne had visited the convent twice after the child was born. The child, Marie Gertrude Burgoyne, had died in July, 1885. When Miss Pollard was the bad through the Sister deposed, she had thrown up her hands and run from the room, but when she returned there was no evidence of grief

When, in the course of the deposition, attorney Stoll began to read testimony concerning the visit of one of Miss Pollard's attorneys, Mr. Mallon, to the con-vent, Mr. Carlisle objected to it as irrele-vant. Whatever one of Miss Pollard's ated this noon of forgery. The jury was out | torneys might have done at the convent not in the presence of the parties to the suit but in the pursuit of his professional duties, he argued, was irrelevant. Mr. Stoll protested that he wanted to show that all facilities had been granted the plaintiff's representatives for securing information at the convent. Colonel Shelby added that the attorney had gone in the capacity of agent for Miss Pollard, therefore his acts were binding upon her, a construction of the relations of client and attorney from which the judge dissented. He also sustained the objection of Mr. Carlisle. It developed that attorney Mallon had examined the books of the convent and copied some of the entries. Judge Bradley admitted the statement of fact, but excluded the conversation which had taken place between the attorney and the Sister.

A DISPUTED CHRISTMAS CARD. The Christmas card which had been found between the leaves of a volume of Washington Irving given to the convent by Miss Pollard was produced with this deposition and displayed to the jury. It was a large souvenir, six by eight inches, fringed, on which was caught and pressed a faded rose. This Christmas card is expected to play an important part in the case, as proof that Miss Pollard was confined in the convent, and the defense claims that when it was displayed by Miss Pollard, who averred that she had found it in the book, one corner was rolled up in a way impossible for a card that had been eight years pressed in a book. Sister Augustine, according to the deposition, had declared that the statue of St. Joseph in the convent had perfect eyes. Miss Pollard had recollected that one eye of the statue was

out of line. The second deposition, read by attorney Stoll, was by Lena Schmidt, who had been employed for eight years in the Norwood convent. She had no recollection of a woman in the convent in 1885 under the name of Louise Wilson, and had never seen Madeline Pollard until last December. She had been present at the interview between Sister Agnes and the plaintiff, but, as the former had testified, failed to identify Miss Pollard as one she had ever seen. According to her remembrance, Miss Pollard had said of her motive for the suit: "I did it for justice and to disgrace Mr. Breckin-

The deposition of Dr. W. E. De Courcey, physician at the Norwood convent, was objected to by Mr. Carlisle, on the ground of immateriality, but admitted by the judge. The physician testified that he did not know Madeline Pollard or Louise Wilson, but there had been a giri in the convent named Wilson in 1884 and 1885, whose first name he did not remember, and whose face he would not recognize. He had looked over the books of the asylum and found no record of Louise Wilson. At times a special physician attended patients at the hospital, if they so requested. One girl who gave birth to a child had her face veiled, because, she claimed, Dr. De Courcey knew her. There had been five hundred children born at the asylum. Dr. De Courcey had not been cross-examined.

O. G. BROWN'S TESTIMONY. The deposition of O. G. Brown, president of Quinn Valley College, in Ohio, and son of the president of Wesleyan Seminary, where Miss Pollard had attended, was read. He was a young man in the years of Miss Pollard's schooling, and, from the

On all sides we are impressed with the fact that the Joyous Easter Day is shortly to be with us. We have made more than the usual elaborate preparations for this event. In our line-Clothing for Men and Boys, Furnishings and Hats, it means the beginning of the season-activity in all departments. We have been unusually successful in the selection of our goods this Spring, and it would be simply impossible to gather a more complete and beautiful assortment under one roof.

EASTER STYLES FOR GENTLEMEN

- THE -REGENT FROCK Is the only proper garment for evening wear. They are cut 38 inches long, and are perfect in fit and workmanship. Price

in coat and vest, from \$15 to \$30. LITTLE FOLKS' DEPARTMENT.

The prettiest styles of the year are always brought out at Easter. Our line of

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admits of no competition this season.



HATS

The leading Hat on the market

THE HAYS HAT

Next in style comes the graceful tapering crown. We have a great assortment of these styles at

We carry all the shapes that are made for little folks in Hats



CAMBRIDGE

— THE —

Makes a handsome street or business suit. It is cut 34 inches long, and comes in most beautiful patterns. Prices range from

\$15 to \$25

We control the finest made goods that are sold in this section, and naturally have the finest trade. The leading styles

THE REEFER,

THE JUNIOR,

THE RECIPROCITY, -- AND --

THE HARD-TIMES SUIT.

FURNISHINGS

Of all the articles of dress that you must wear on Easter Sunday, a new Necktie is most essential. 50c will buy a great Scarf these days. To-morrow, our 15c Linen Col-

lars. 10c Our 25c Linen Cuffs 20c In our Jewelry Sale you will find—

Handsome Scarf Pins for 19c Rolled Plate Gold Chains 97c Link Buttons...... 49c

※ SPRING 1894. ※

bills had been paid by James C. Rhodes. One note by Rhodes for \$125, given in 1885, had been paid only in small parts. The deponent had often visited Rhodes to press for payment, but the latter had begged off representing that he was hard up, that the expenses were greater than he expected, etc. Conversations between Brown and Phodes to the state of the state and Rhodes, testified to, were objected to by the plaintiff's attorneys and the objec-tion sustained. The answer to the question "concerning his understanding of the relations between Miss Pollard and Mr. Rhodes" was excluded also, on the ground that the basis of that understanding was

An interesting question was raised over the admission of the testimony of Mr. Brown, based on the records of the school kept by others than himself, to show the attendance and absences of Miss Pollard, and this passage was excluded, the usual exception being noted. Mr. Brown remembered that in the spring of 1884 Miss Pollard had left school to visit her home on account of the death of her sister, but this was also excluded on the same grounds. Witness had been personally acquainted with Colonel Breckinridge, and remembered that he had called at the school once. Miss Pollard had been in the habit of claiming relationship or friendship with most of the prominent people of Kentucky, among them Mr. Breckinridge and Senator Blackburn. This boasted acquaintance of hers had grown into a joke at the school, so that the visit of Colonel Breckinridge, being unexpected, had impressed itself upon him as a corroboration of her claims. Witness remembered that Colonel Breckinridge had taken Miss Pollard driving that even-The question as to the feeling about Miss Pollard's return to the school was excluded on objection. By the scholars Miss Pollard had been jokingly called "Madeline Vivian Bill Breckinridge Joe Blackburn Pollard." "What sort of a looking man was

Rhodes?" was one of the questions read by Mr. Stoll. "Oh, we don't care what Rhodes looked like," said the plaintiff's counsel. "But we do," responded Mr. Stoll. Mr. Brown's reply as read was that Rhodes looked like a farmer-just an hon-est old farmer. He had never heard anything of the relations between Miss Pollard and Professor Overmeyer except the statement in the letter to "Wessle" Brown that she (Miss Pollard) was consumed by an undving love for him. Witness testified that according to his recollection, based on his diary, Colonel Breckinridge had not visited Miss Pollard Aug. 2 and had never visited her but once. He had

been criticised for permitting Miss Pollard to go riding with Mr. Breckinridge. THE CROSS-EXAMINATION. Another interesting point was raised when Mr. Carlisle began to read the crossexamination and proposed to omit portions of it. The defense objected to the omissions and Mr. Carlisle explained that he only wished to omit that part of the cross-examination which referred to the matter in direct examination excluded by the judge. After a short wrangle Judge Bradley decided that plaintiff could omit any part of the deposition, and if relevant matter was omitted the defense could read it, but held that the court could not com-pel either side to read affidavits or parts

In the cross-examination it developed that Miss Pollard has been considered at school "a very nice girl" and "bright girl." Mr. Brown, in re-direct examination, de-clared that Miss Pollard was old enough when in school and had sufficient general knowledge to resist improper advances from a man. It was a part of the curriculum to teach girls what sort of treatment they should expect from gentlemen. When this matter was to be gone into at further length Miss Pollard's attorney objected, and Judge Bradley excluded it, remarking "that's expert testimony," thereby stirring a laugh.

The deposition of Dr. U. B. Williams, who had lived in Bridgeport, Ky., in 1855, was objected to, but admitted with the exception of one question and answer. In that year he had attended Mrs. Pollard, who gave birth to a child. There were then three other children, one of them a little tot called "Mattie," or "Madle," and the child born then was also called "Madie." The Doctor, it appeared on cross-examinatoin, is a member of the board of pension

Dr. J. Owen Robinson, of Lexington, whose deposition was read, knew Miss Pollard. He did not consider her a beautiful girl, but one attractive because of her intellectual brilliancy. He first met Made-line at the house of her aunt and she impressed him as being between sixteen and seventeen years old. More of what Judge Bradley considered expert testimony was

Another deposition, from F. M. Schofield, of Frankfort, formerly a blacksmith of Bridgeport, met objection from the plain-tiff's attorney. The blacksmith had known Miss Pollard's Ather in 1863, and testified records of the school, testified that her | that he had three children then, the young- Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 minute.

of three years. Before adjournment attorney Carlisle gave notice that there would be objections to some other depositions, and suggested that arguments should be heard Saturday. Judge Wilson added that some of the ques-tions would make it necessary to refer to the depositions themselves, so that the presence of the jury would not be proper.
With the understanding that if Mr. Butterworth is able to attend, the arguments will be heard Saturday, the court adjourned.

MAY PLEAD HIS OWN CASE. Colonel Breckinridge Not Giving His

Attorneys a Good Show. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, March 22.-There is some trouble between Representative W. C. P. Breckinridge and his counsel in the celebrated damage suit. It is not serious trouble, but it is sufficient to embarrass the defense. The Kentucky Congressman thinks he is about the best lawyer there is in this case, and he insists on conducting the line of defense himself. He has seldom conferred with any one of his counsel as to the general policy to be pursued, or the admission or omission of testimony. He directs everything himself, in spite of the fact that Major Butterworth, Colonel

Thompson and other attorneys for the de-fense have reminded him that the lawyer who pleads his own case has a fool for a client. Colonel Thompson has been preparing to make an elaborate argument to the jury, but he has been given to understand, so it is said, that Colonel Breckinridge will himself occupy the time. One or two of the attorneys for the defense intimate that all of the attorneys on his side have been overshadowed in legal procedure by the arbitrary action of the de-fendant himself, and good feeling does not prevail on the Breckinridge side of the table at the Judiciary Building.

"HONEST TOM" ARRESTED.

Ex-Treasurer Tuite, of Detroit, Charged with Stealing \$15,522.

NEW YORK, March 22.-Thomas P. Tuite, aged forty-five years, who lives at Fort Lee, N. J., has been arrested on a charge of having stolen \$15,522 from the city treasury of Detroit, Mich. Tuite was defeated in the recent election and it was subsequently found that the books had been falsified to cover up a defalcation. Tuite had served two terms as treasurer, and was known in Detroit as "Honest Tom." Two years had elapsed before the fact of embezzlement was established. He was tracked to Brooklyn, and from there to Fort Lee, where he made his home. He was arrested just as he was taking the ferry boat in this city for Fort Lee. Tuite is a fine looking man, and evidently of more than ordinary intelligence. It is said that he squandered the money he is charged with stealing in speculations that turned out badly. A dispatch announcing his capture was sent to the chief of police in Detroit, and word came back that the necessary requisition papers would be sent on with all possible dispatch. Meanwhile Tuite will be held here.

A Discarded Lover's Revenge. DURANGO, Mexico, March 22.-Near here, in Cacaria, has occurred a triple tragedy. Rafael Lopez was engaged to marry Miss Torina, daughter of Marteo Parenza, Having heard reports derogatory to Lopez the young lady wrote him breaking the engagement. Lopez called, pleaded to be reinstated, but she refused. The father invited the discarded lover to remain for dinner. The

three sat down to eat, and Lopez secretly

put poison in the food. In a few minutes

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" Has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

Have You the Symptoms? Difficulty of breathing, a short, dry cough, a quick pulse, and pain in the left side are symptoms of approaching consumption. If you have them, relieve the chest, cure the cough and the inflammation with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. The remedy is swift and certain. Sold by all druggists.

25c a bottle.



Bargain-Counter Bicycles Are worth just what is asked for them, no more, Don't be misled in trying to save a few dollars, at the expense of a season's annoyance from a clap-trap marked-down wheel. Our wheels are standard the world over, and we are exclusively

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FUNERAL DIRECTORS,

125 North Delaware St. TELEPHONE 561.

CARLON-Charles H. Carlon, at his home, 79 West North street, March 21, at o'clock p. m. Funeral Friday, at 1:20, at the chapel of Sts. Peter and Paul, Fifth and Meridian streets. SOCIETY MEETINGS. MASONIC-A, A. O. N. M. S. Nobles at-

tend. Stated meeting of Murat Temple this Friday evening, at 7:45 o'clock, for business. J. T. BRUSH, Potentate, JOS. W. SMITH, Recorder. WANTED-AGENTS.

WANTED-Salesmen or agents. Good pay selling pants to order, \$3; suits, \$15. HUN-TER TAILORING CO., Cincinnati O. WANTED-Salesmen to sell Specialties to merchants; fine side lines; new goods; big profits. MODEL MFG. CO, South Bend,

goods by sample to stores and mills in Illinois; send references with application; must be a hard worker, and have the ability to sell goods in the face of keen competition. Address, WARD & CO., Cleveland, O. WANTED-MISCELLAN OR

WANTED -- Traveling salesman to sell

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